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any corrections or changes they desire made it CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communications est to that effect and the necessary d under no circumstances guarantee dication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 26, 1894.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL. One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7.282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war. These all receive either \$8 or

\$12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army. The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon

vision in the rebel army. The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of

the three corps of Lee's army. The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy. Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieu-

tenant. Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel saw Bayon.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator Mississippi, and who certificate is 17,214.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army, draws a pension under certificate 19,199.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims diers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES'S RAID.

The New York Times seems to have virtually abandoned the fraud hunt it started with so much sounding of trumpets among the pensioners of New York State. It will be remembered that it made a great flourish about having secured, in some mysterious way, the names and addresses of some 8,000 pensioners in the State, and was going to make a systematic investigation of them and publish the results. It mentioned with a defiant air that wicked sheets representing the "deserters, coffee-coolers, shirks, and pension sharks"-probably meaning The National Tribunehad taunted it with being unable to supsubscribers should be careful to send us the port its allegations with any instances in label on the last paper received, and specify proof. Now it "was going to show 'em,' so it was. It started in with the towns of Waterford, Gouverneur and Potsdam, and its industrious reporters gathered up every fragment of village gossip that they could find relating to pensioners residing there. We have given the results in previous numbers of The ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-GLASS MATTER, NATIONAL TRIBUNE. A more utter failure to find any trace of fraud is not

Even the Times appears to recognize this, for its last "Pension Supplement" makes little effort to present any new "facts" concerning pensioners. It found in Gouverneur Jas. C. Skinner, who belonged to Co. D, 16th N. Y., and at the battle at Gaines's Mill received a bullet in his leg, and from this wound progressive paralysis ensued. He is now totally blind, and unable to move either of his legs or his right arm. His left arm he can move very little. He receives \$72 a month. The Times's young man is kind enough not to make any disap proval of this.

Three other cases were found in Gouverneur: "W. E. J., Co. G, 16th N.Y.," who got \$2 for injury to his foot. This has been suspended. "J. M., who did good service as a private in Co. A, 60th N. Y.," who was pensioned at \$8 a month for disability resulting from typhoid fever; but the Times's young man testifies that he looks " quite hale and hearty, and untroubled by sickness," and works pretty regular at carpentering. The third is "Squire" Tucker, of Potsdam, ("Stonewall") Jackson, who and the 16th N. Y., who draws a pension of \$17 for catarrh, deafness, and diseases of the respiratory organs, which The widow of Maj .- Gen. George the Times thinks ought to be taken away, mainly, as far as we can see, because he is a Republican and a political J. Pillow, who commanded a di-

With this slender presentment the Times goes off into columns of abuse of the pensioners, and of the soldiers in the Navy for "going over to the general. Here is its picture of the way

the armies were recruited: When the facts in regard to procuring some of these pensioners, white and black, to enlist in the army, are made known, the readers of the Times will be forced to recogand Wilberforce once declaimed about the troops at the battle of Chicka- horrors of the slave trade will be forgotten. made, and in many cases the recruits were compelled to swear in under threats of physical violence in case of refusal. Nor was this the worst. Between the bounty since May 27, 1887. He was a brokers and certain of the authorities there | 661,573 more men, but 40,000 of them Major-General in the rebel was abundance of evidence of schemes to commit fraud, the most cruel, ruthless, and gigantic. In almost every street of New York parents lamented the enlistment of served in the rebel army as a and 17 years of age, who had been made Colonel. The number of his drunk and then enlisted and robbed of record in the War Department in which old gray-headed men, tottering on the verge of the grave, were carried, while intoxicated, to a barber's shop, their hair dyed, their appearance spruced up with some semblance of fictitious juvenility, and then enlisted, their bounty money being the reward of the patriots engaged in this disreputable busi-

This must be very pleasant reading to the New York boys of 30 years ago, who imagined that they were animated of 145,520 widows of Union sol- by the highest spirit of patriotism in responding to their country's call. They are now told they were made drunk by Crimps, and rushed off to the front before they were allowed to become sober. Is not this a fine showing to parade to the world of the gallantry and patriotism of young American manhood? How eager the English-toady Times is to belittle the spirit of the

Again it says:

When the militia regiments of volunteers were first called into service in 1861, none of them was inspected as to the physical qualifications of the men. In 58 per cent. of the United States Army regiments there was also no pretense of a thorough inspection of recruits on enlistment. In only nine per cent, had there been a thorough reinspection when or after they were mustered in. As a result of this neglect, 1,620 men were discharged in October, 1861, from the Army of the Potomac, as unfit for service, of whom three-fifths were thus discharged on account of disabilities that existed at and before enlistment, and which an intel-ligent Surgeon should have discovered on their inspection. These fraudulent and unworthy men, along with many thousand eents. Be sure and put your name and others who only wore the uniform for a few weeks, are in receipt of incomes from a

"grateful country." The utter falsity of this is so clear to

every man who served in the army that it hardly needs comment.

The Times revamps the misleading figures first given by the New York Sun as to the strength of the Union army at

It is not necessary to go at length in this article into the unpleasant details which show how largely tainted is the pension-roll with fraud, or how serious a burden is thus leaded upon the industry and enterprise of our citizens, not to speak of the demoralization produced by such part of the expenditure as goes to support unmeriting dependence. The records of the Pension Office show that there are now more persons drawing pensions from the United States on account of the civil war than was mustered out of service as late as Nov. 22, 1865, nearly 29 years ago, and there are in add tion more than 700,000 applications for pensions on file awaiting the action

From a statement of Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry of the number of soldiers enrolled and in active service and absent at various times during the war, there were in active service on March 31, 1865, not more than 657,747 men, and there were only 980,086 enrolled and 322,-339 absent. It will thus be seen that, without who desire to be placed upon what should he a "roll of honor," pensions are now being paid to nearly 300,000 more persons than were engaged in active service in the Union army at any time during the war, notwithstanding many hundreds of thousands of Union veterans have died since the war closed, and many thousands of survivors have declined to be paid for their patriotic services in behalf of the Union.

We dissected these figures as the Sun published them, and showed their falsity in inference.

For example, 792,496 men were called into service in 1831. Yet, Jan. 1, 1862, there were only 527,204 present for duty. The reason was that 91,816 had enlisted for three months, had served out their time, and were discharged; 2,715 were six months' men, and also discharged. The remainder had succumbed to the hardships of camp life and campaigning in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, and charged. In 1862 523,980 men were enlisted. With those in service Jan. 1, this would make 1.051.184 men. Of and 87.588 nine months' men. In 1862 we had the terrible Peninsular Campaign, the battles of the Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg in the East; the campaigns against Roanoke Island, Charleston, Savannah and Perryville, Stone River, Chickasaw or less injured by this cause alone. Bayou, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and others in the West. Naturally, there were only 698,802 men present for duty

on; 16,361 six-months men were enlisted; 30,000 three-months men came out, etc. But during the year the time of the nine-months and two-years men Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickanize a picture beside which all that Clarkson dreds of minor battles. Thus, in spite of the steady stream of men into the army False representations of every variety were its strength only numbered 611,250 Jan. 1, 1864. The draft in the Fall of 1863. and the call of Feb. 1, 1864, furnished were lost in the first days of fighting in the Wilderness, and 10,000 more fell in their hapless sons, mere boys, between 14 | 20 minutes at Cold Harbor. The terrible campaign for Richmond devoured every dollar of their bounty. Cases are on men as fire does stubble, besides which there were the sanguinary battles in the on. Shenandoah Valley, the great Atlanta campaign, the heavy fighting in Missouri and Arkansas, the disastrous Red | the pension-roll than there are. They River campaign, and the battles of would be there if the Government car-Franklin and Nashville. The time of ried out its promises and laws with any most of the original three-years regi- degree of fairness or honesty. ments expired, and many thousands of These are figures that soldier-hating these were discharged.

Jan. 1, 1865, saw the army nominally 37,411 strong, but 338,536 were absent, mainly sick and wounded in hospital or in rebel prisons; the real strength was only 620,924. Recruits were hurried to the front to strengthen the army for the final effort, but it was being reduced nearly as fast by the fighting around Richmond, in the Carolinas, the campaign against Mobile, and minor operations. May 1, 1865, saw the army 1,000,516 strong, with 797,807 present

It is thus seen to be in the highest degree unfair to compare the number of pensioners with the strength of the army at any time. The only true comparison is with the entire number of men in the army, the amount of fighting they did, and the loss in killed and wounded and the deaths from disease. When we look at these we find the pension-roll quite moderate.

June 30, 1893, according to the Com- days.

missioner of Pensions' report, the following army invalids were on the rolls:

Total army invalids 725,742 This seems a great number until we different times during the war, and says:

turn for information to the report of the Surgeon-General of the Army, in which we find the following appalling statistics of the hospital service during the war: No. of cases of disease treated . 5,648,715 " wounds " . 433,933 No. discharged from the service on account of wounds and disabilities

" died of disease 249,458 After all, these are only approximate figures, as the Surgeon-General had no official knowledge of an immense number of deaths, wounds, and injuries. He reports only 29,729 deaths in rebel prisons, based on the imperfect reports that reached him. The War Departtaking into account the 700,000 applicants ment has now reason to believe that fully 71,000 men died in prison. The Surgeon-General knew nothing of deaths

occurring immediately after discharge,

No. killed and died of wounds . 110,070

or on furlough, and so on. The figures given above are much more than sufficient to account for 725,742 invalid pensioners on the roll Nearly half that number had been discharged before the war ended for wounds and disabilities so severe as to unfit them for farther service. An immense number more of this class, who were in the hospitals or on furlough on account of wounds and disabilities, were discharged by the General Order of June, 1865 which directed their immediate dis charge, in order to cut down the army and reduce the expenses of the Govern-

Studying these figures the wonder were in the hospital or had been dis- grows that the pension roll is not very

much larger than it is. There were 3,700,000 cases of mias matic diseases treated, which resulted in 125,274 deaths. Reasoning from the great number of deaths from malariawhich exceeded the number of deaths in battle-how many men ought we to expect are suffering to-day from the virus lodged in their systems by camping in the fever-smitten swamps of the South? Florida in the Southeast: the campaign It is very reasonable to suppose that in Louisiana by the Army of the Gulf, where 3,700,000 cases were treated, and and the battles and campaigns of 125,274 men actually died, at least Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, 1,000,000 came out of the service more

617,530 cases of diseases of the digestive organs were treated. These resulted directly in only 5,117 deaths, but they weakened the system so as to cause many more During 1863 vigorous recruiting went | from other ailments, and left their lifelong mark on nearly every man affected.

500,103 cases of diseases of the respiratory organs were treated, which resuited in 24,100 deaths, and the disexpired, and we fought the battles of charge from the army of 20,905 more. This tells a fearful story of the exposure mauga, Mission Ridge, the Vicksburg to inclement weather, of wading icv and Port Hudson campaigns, and hun- streams, and bedding in the snow and

> 35,140 died of diarrhea, and 17,848 survive who suffer from its effects?

discharged from the army.

12,653 men were discharged for rheu- what others produce. matism, 10,797 for heart disease, 15,040 for debility; and so the awful list goes

Again we say that the wonder is that

papers like the Times dare not re-

COL. W. P. HEPBURN, of Iowa, has become very tired of the constant defeat of pension bills in the Friday-night sessions by someone-generally Kilgore, of Texas-raising the point of "No quorum," and he has given formal notice that he will object to everything in the House requiring unanimous consent, until the soldier-haters abandon their program. He began last Monday morning by objecting to the approval of the journal, and compelled the House to call the roll and determine the presence of quorum before the journal could be approved. This dose of their own medicine makes much squirming, as it should.

SHERMAN started into the Atlanta campaign with about 100,000 fighting men. By the time the city was taken he had lost 4,423 killed, 22,822 wounded. and 4,422 missing; total, 31,687. Probably 10,000 more had been disabled by Let us examine a few details of this the hardships of the campaign. They made pensioners very rapidly in those

TWENTY-NINE YEARS AGO.

Twenty-nine years ago yesterday the formal surrender was completed of the remnants of the rebel armies east of the Mississippi, Joe Johnston, who had gathered together all that was left of the men who had been opposing our armies in Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, had struck his last blow for the doomed Confederacy, at Bentonville, more than a month before. Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, and Raleigh had fallen in quick succession, and the gallant Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio, with a long array of battles and victories behind them, were united for a crushing stroke upon the last enemies who confronted them. Johnston bowed before the inevitable and raised the white flag of defeat and surrender. The whole country rang with applause

at the glorious termination of the work. Suppose that then some seer, accurately forecasting the future, had told those victorious Union veterans that 29 years afterward their "grateful" Government would still be haggling over their claims for pensions earned by years of hardest service in the malarious swamps of the Mississippi, by chill bivouacs on the icy peaks of the Cumberland, by wading breast deep through the cold rivers and morasses of the Carolinas, by desperate struggles with the enemy at Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, around Vicksburg, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Nashville, and the March to the Sea. Suppose that he had truly prophesied that long after their sons had grown to manhood, long after they had welcomed grandchildren, long after a large portion | agreeable aspects to the place. of the gallant host of which they were a part had passed to the tomb, tens of thousands of their claims would still be hanging in the Pension Bureau, and the | Spain. press of the country, then telling the story of their achievements in glowing language with striking headlines, would be denouncing them as shirks, coffeecoolers, and mercenaries perjuring themselves with false testimony as to services never rendered.

What a miserable, dyspeptic old Jeremiah such a prophet would have been regarded.

What a contrast it makes—the empattled host before which the last rebel army surrendered, and the aged and disabled remnant vainly pleading for tardy justice at the hands of the Nation they saved.

Compare the plaudits of 29 years ago with the sneers, the malignant defamation of to-day.

Business is undoubtedly improving, but very slowly. The shadow of the Wilson Bill hangs over the business world like a pall. The shelves of the stores are empty of goods, but no one wants to buy any more until he finds were discharged from the army as in- out whether the Wilson Bill will not curable. How many thousands yet deluge the country with cheap foreign 425,270 were treated for wounds; for the same reason. There is, there-38,115 died in hospital, and 45,000 were fore, no employment for workingmen and no wages with which they can buy

The American Farmer.

there are not many thousands more on The Oldest Agricultural Paper in America.

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Price, only 50 Cents a Year.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is a great National agricultural paper. It circulates in every part of the country, and represents the interests of all the farmers in the Nation. Being located at the seat of Governmentand the only agricultural paper that isit has special facilities for getting information of real interest to all farmers of all that goes on affecting them in Congress, or in any of the Departments of the Government. This will be of particular importance to all farmers this Winter, when there will be a prolonged and bitter struggle in Congress over the policy of protecting farm products. | "Nat" Richards, of New London, and his crew THE AMERICAN FARMER is on the side of the farmers, and bitterly hostile to the announced program of placing wool on the free list, and reducing the duties on other agricultural products. It denounces this as making the farmers bear the greatest part of the weight of the alleged tariff reform, and protests against this sacrifice of the farmers in favor of other interests. Every one who favors justice and right to farmers and not political buncombe, should rally to its support and give to the utmost strength by doing what they can to extend its circula- of-war Albany, about 40 years ago. The third Now is the time to do this, before Con-

gress takes up the wool and farming products schedules. The paper is a large eight-page quarte, printed in large type, on fine white paper, and plentifully illustrated. It is filled with

matter of great practical interest to all

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be sent with The American Farmer for one year for \$1.25. Present subscribers to THE NATIONAL | the only other branch of the Gerry family. TRIBUNE can have The American Farmer | Of the four spinster daughters Miss Emily T. for one year by sending 25 cents additional. Gerry was the youngest.

NATURALLY the St. Louis Republic has little admiration for Abraham Lin-

coln. It begins an editorial thus: Abraham Lincoln ranks with Stonewall Jackson at the head of the strong and pieturesque characters of the civil war period, but it is, nevertheless, true that when the 'Supreme American" does come he will be quite a different man from Abraham Lincoln, or from Stonewall Jackson, either, for that

Why doesn't the Republic come out frankly and say that Jeff Davis is its nearest approach to a "Supreme Ameri-

Ir has been suggested that humanity requires that "Buck" Kilgore be chloroformed the first time that a quorum is

How much longer is this fruitless 'fraud hunt" going to last, and how many more hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be spent in it?

Why should a claimant's pension be withheld until some one on the rolls dies and makes a place for him? We didn't treat the bondholders that way.

IT used to be claimed that it cost the Government about \$1,000,000 for every Indian that was killed. Has anybody figured out how much it has cost for every "pension fraud" discovered?

PERSONAL.

John Evans, who was appointed Governor of Colorado by Lincoln in 1862, and known all over the country as a leading Methodist, has written Archbishop Ireland a letter of thanks for his address to the Loyal Legion in New

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Springfield, speaking of the Reunion of the blue and the gray at Shiloh, says the position of the several commands in the fight was readily located, though the increase in the size of the timber | The attendance was large, and included distinmade a start rather difficult. He reports the guished people from other cities, as well as improvements made by the Government in representatives from all professions and busiconnection with the country as

Mrs. Orville Graut, sister-in-law to Gen. Grant, died in East Orange, N. J., last week. Maj.-Geo. O. O. Howard has been writing a book about Isabella of Castile, based largely upon studies made during a recent journey in

In sorting over some old papers Col. Walter French, the File Clerk of the House of Representatives, discovered the following interesting

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIR: I herewith most respectfully present to the honorable House of Representatives an application for a pension. I am a widow of a President of the United States whose life was sacrificed in his country's service. The sad calamity has very greatly impaired my health, and by the advice of my physicians I have come over to Germany to try the mineral waters and during the Winter to go to Italy. But my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great Nation, elthough I live as economically as I possibly can. In consideration of the great services my dearlybeloved husband has rendered the United States and of the fearful loss that I have sustained by his untimely death-his martyrdom, I may say-I respectfully submit to your honorable body this petition, hoping that a yearly pension may be granted to me so that I may have less pecuniary care. I remain, most respectfully. Frankfort, Germany.

The letter is on a sheet of heavily-bordered note-paper, and covers three sides. The indorsement on the back shows that it was referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Invalid Pensions on Jan. 26, 1869. Congress acted in the matter with due deliberation, as it was not until July 14, 1870, almost 18 months after the receipt of the petition, that the act \$3,000 a year.

been made public. The value of the estate is his funeral. approximately \$1,000,000. The will is a very short document. In it only two public bequests are made. It directs that \$5,000 be paid to the Children's Aid Society and \$5,000 to the wares. Manufactories will not start up | Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. All the residue of the estate, both real and personal, is left to Mrs. Slocum and the three children. The General's watch, swords, and private letters and papers are left to H. W. Slocum, jr.

The house in which was born Edward Everett, the 100th anniversary of whose birth was | 550 men, all under command of Maj. Foster, celebrated in Boston recently, is still standing at "Five Corners," Dorchester, Mass. It is in the old Colonial style of architecture, resembling the Vassall House in Cambridge, where Lengfellow lived, and the home of James Rus- | which he was identified until his death, and sell Lowell in Elmwood.

One hundred years ago Benjamin Franklin left a fund of \$5,000, which he directed should be nut at interest and left to accumulate for a century. When that time had come round, according to his directions, half of the money thus accumulated should go to some good publie purpose for the benefit of the people of Boston. The other half was to be put aside, as in the first case, for another century, at the end of which time the State and city should be equal partners in the fund. Now, arising from | visiting comrades. One son survives him. that \$5,000 there is an aggregate of something near \$700,000, half of which the trustees will use to build and equip an industrial training prove, if he were living now. The Board of ligious societies in Boston are the trustees.

America's oldest frigate is the Constellation. It is still in service, and was built at Gosport, Va., 1796, and rebuilt in 1854. While she was cruising in the Pacific Ocean, about 70 years ago, she rescued from drowning the late Cant. of whalemen. Capt. Richards, who died about four years ago, was one of the luckiest and most adventurous of whalers.

Miss Emily T. Gerry, the daughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is still living in New Haven, Conn. She passed her 90th birthday last week. Elbridge Gerry had six daughters and three sons. One son died young. James T. Gerry served in the United States Navy, and died aboard the shipson was Thomas Gerry, the father of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry. A daughter married James T. Austin, who was Attorney-General of Massachusetts. The only other married daughter was the wife of Gen. Townsend, a Paymaster in the United States Army. Her son served in the civil war and won the title of Adjutant-General. Her grandson is Dr. George Townsend, a New Englander. Dr. Townsend is Commodore Gerry's cousin, and represents

James T. Clark, 1012 Grayson street, San Antonio, Tex., was known to many who served under Gen. Sherman from '62 till '65. He was Head Bandmaster, and the General called him the right-hower of the regiment, which was the 13th Regulars, organized at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1961. A comrade says of him: He was always ready, no matter what the occasion; his study was to please, and he always finished a program with a National air." The sight of his left eye is now almost entirely gone, owing to a disease contracted in 1865. He was discharged in 1883 on Surgeon's certificate of total disability after serving the Government 25 years altogether. For a number of years before the war he was Master Musician in the Navy, on board the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, the Savannah. Mr. Clark would like to hear from any comrades who remember him. Col. E. T. Lee, Monticello, Ill., is Secretary of the Shiloh Battlefield Association, and its organizer, and the originator of the movement to make the Shiloh battlefield a National Memorial Park. He entered the army in July. 1861, and served over four years in the 41st Ill., participating in all the battles and marches in which his regiment took part, including Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in both days' battles; Corinth, Hatchie River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss.; the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. He entered the service in his 17th year. He was wounded in the right hand and shoulder in the terrible charge at the second battle of Jackson, Miss., on July 12, 1863, when Pugh's Brigade was annihilated. He has made a study of the battle of Shiloh for many years, and is familiar with all the details of that terrible conflict. During the last year he has devoted almost his entire time and energies to the organization of the Shiloh Battlefield Association, and has written thousands of letters to the old comrades in every part of the country, and has received the hearty support of the press in his great work.

Sanford University has had many visitors lately to observe the somewhat strange spectacle of an ex-President of the United States discharging a Professor's duties. There was a larger attendance than usual when Gen. Harrison delivered the fourth lecture before stndents, the subject being "The Confederation of

A large meeting was held in Baltimore last week by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. Gen. Felix Agnus was invited to deliver an address on the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal. This project has been quiescent of late, and the business men wish to revive it with a view to pushing it to success. trated his remarks by large maps, which showed the importance the ship canal is playing in the world, and the saving that the canal across the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula would make to the commerce of this country.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. (Senders of oblivaries will please adhere strictly Notices must be brief and be sent immediately after

the event to which they relate.] NICHOLS,-At East Lebanon, Mass., March 30, of disease contracted in the service, George H. Nichols, Co. E, 3d Mass, H. A., aged 53. HARPER.-At Chicago, Ill., March 20, W. W. Harper, Lieutenant, Co. K. 13th W. Va. He was a member of Post 602. In the death of Comrade Harper, Farragut Post has lost an exemplary member, and the G.A.R. a devoted

FROST.-At Salem, Mass., recently, George K. Frost, Co. F. 2d Mass., aged 75. The body was dressed in the G.A.R. uniform, and on the left breast were the G.A.R. badge, the Department badge, the Third Division, Twentieth Corps badge, and an I. O. O. F. gold pin. The remains were followed to Beverly bridge by Post 34; a delegation of the Salem Police Relief Association; Essex Lodge, 26. I. O. O. F.; and North Star Lodge, K. of P. The organizations took their places in line in the order in which they were joined by Mr. Frost. Members of the W.R.C., Ladies of the G.A.R., and the Ladies' Naval Veteran Association, were

W. S. Hancock Post, 337. Reedersburg, Ind. lost by death, during 1893, the following comrades: Moses Fowler, A. J. McClelland, A. G. Richardson, William Baker, Mark Stevens, Pat Kelley, Russel Keeling, Andrew King, Albert Marshall, James McMellon, Milton F. Paugh, Frank Miller, and George Wickham. AUSTIN .- At Rome, Me., March 29, of disease

contracted in the service, Benj. Austin, Co. C. was approved giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of | 9th Me., aged 71 years. Comrade Austin enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1865. He was an honored member of Post 130, of New The will of the late Gen. H. W. Sleeum has | Sharon, Me. A delegation of the Post attended

Case.-At Alliance, O., March 27, Warren Case, aged 49. Comrade Case was born in Deerfield, O., and entered the service at the age of 18 years. He leaves a widow and two sons. HECKER.-At Montrose, Mo., March 5, of consumption, Henry B. Hecker, Orderly-Sergeant, Co. H, 7th Mo. S. M. Cav. Comrade lecker was born in Nieham, a town in the Prussian Province of Westphalia, Dec. 25, 1840, and came to this country with his parents when 14 years old. His company was part of Maj. Foster's battalion of the 7th Mo. S. M. Cav., which, with two guns (six-pounder brass) of Capt. Thurber's battery, numbering about fought the battle of Lone Jack, Mo., Aug. 16, 1862, against the combined forces of Jackman, Cockerel, and Coffey, variously estimated at 1.500 to 1,700. Comrade Hecker was a charter member of Gen. Fred D. Steele Post, 235, with

held several important offices in the Post. He leaves a widow and eight children. DILWORTH .- At Beloit, Kan., April 5, of heart failure and rheumatism, Lieut. Emmor Dilworth, Co. B, 84th Ill. Comrade Dilworth was born in Uniontown, O., Feb. 22, 1828; came to Vermont, Ill., with his parents in May, 1837; enlisted August, 1862; served as First Sergeant until November, 1862; was promoted to Second Lieutenant: served until November, 1863; participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and many skirmishes. His funeral was attended by George Youm Post, 325, of Vermont, Ill., also by many CLARK .- At Elbert, Colo., March 29, of heart

failure, C. R. Clark, Co. B, 18th Mo., aged 50. Comrade Clark enlisted June 17, 1861; re-enlisted in February, 1864; discharged in July, school, of which Franklin would surely ap- 1865. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Island No. 10, both battles of Corintb, Atlanta cam-Aldermen and three ministers of the oldest re. paign, and the march to the sen. He leaves a widow and two sons.

BISSONNETTE .- At Canal Fulton, O., April 6, J. B. Bissonnette, 1st N. J., aged 54. The comrade was born in Lyons, France. At the age of three years, with his parents, he came to America. At the time of his death he was Adjutant of Post 385. He also belonged to the I. O. O. F., K. of H, F. & A. M., and Royal

BISBING .- At Midland, Mich., April 2, of consumption, Jacob Bisbing, Co. H. 176th Pa., aged 68. His pension of \$12 per month had been stopped, awaiting further evidence. He was buried under the auspices of Anson Post. SPEDELL.-At Manton, Mich., Feb. 24, of pneumonia, Daniel Spedell, Co. A, 21st Ind.

He leaves a widow and seven children. DAVIS .- At Chelsea, Vt., recently, M. V. B. Davis, Co. E. 2d Vt. He followed the flag four years, lacking one day. Wounded three times. Always faithful, he won the confidence and esteem of his associaties. One of his wounds may be classfied among the strangest of that struggle. A musket-ball penetrated a package of letters in his blouse pocket over his heart, entered a memorandum book and was kept from entering his body by a tin-type of a friend, which bears this day the indentation of the flattened bullet, which finally dropped down into his pocket, and is preserved with other relies of the event.

KEYS.-At Echo, Mo., April 9, 1893, F. B. Keys. Comrade Keys enlisted in 1861, and served over three years. MARTIN.-At New Hampton, Iowa, Jan. & A. P. Martin, Co. H. 4th Iowa Cav. The comrade enlisted on Oct. 9, 1861, and was discharged Jan. 24, 1865. He was a member of

Post 277.